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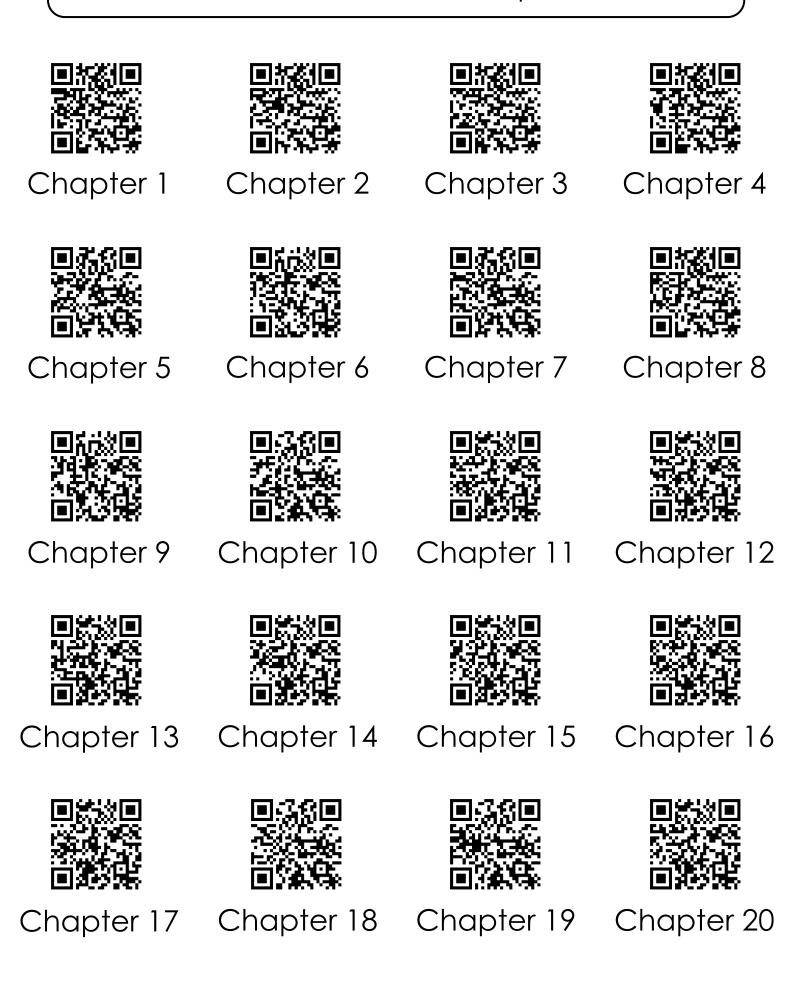




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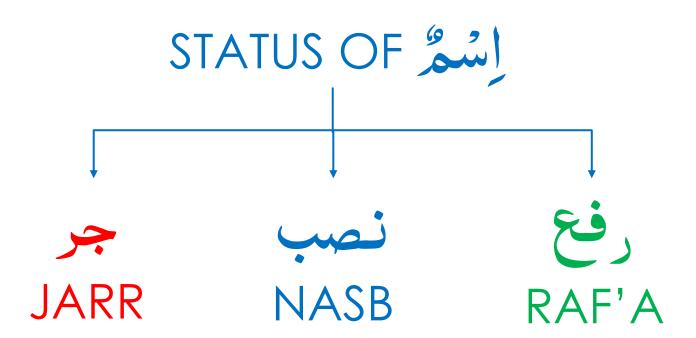
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CHAPTER 4



There are three forms of status for an ism and The status depends on the role the ism is playing. Those are RAF'A, NASB & JARR. 1. RAF'A means the doer of the act, the doer is the one who carries out the action.

Example No. 1

Zaid helps Hamid.



Here we can see that Zaid is the doer of the act, he is helping Hamid, so according to the Arabic grammar, **Zaid** will be in **RAF'A** status.

Example No. 2

A **teacher** entered the classroom.



Here the **teacher** is the doer of the act, because of which it is in **RAF'A** status, because the teacher is the one who is entering the classroom, this is the definition of the RAF'A status.

2. نصب NASB means the Detail of the act, The

detail refers to additional information about the action. When looking for a detail in a sentence, follow a two-step process:

- 1) Find the action and the doer.
- 2) Everything else in the sentence is NASB. Example No. 1

Zaid helps Hamid.



Here **Zaid** is **RAF'A** because he is the doer of the act, whenever we find a doer and the action, rest all is the detail of the act, so according to this, **Hamid** is the detail of the act, it gives the detail of the person who is receiving the help, because of which, it is in **NASB** status.

Example No. 2

A teacher entered the classroom.

Here the **teacher** is **RAF'A** because the teacher is doing the act, and the action here is to enter, because of which the **classroom** will be in **NASB** status, because it is the detail of the act.

3. JARR means, An Ism which comes after the preposition or comes after the word "of".

Example No. 1

Zaid read from the book.



Here **Zaid** is **RAF'A** because he is the doer of the act and the action here is to read, and the book is written after the preposition "from" so **the book** will be in **JARR** status.

Example No. 2

Zaid took the book of Hamid.



Here **Zaid** is **RAF'A** because he is the doer of the act and the action here is to take, and **the book** gives the detail about the doer, because of which, it will be in **NASB** status and as for **Hamid**, it is written after the word "of", so it will be in **JARR** Status.



In Arabic, to identify these status, certain signs are used:

For RAF'A, **Dammah (Pesh)** is used

For NASB, Fathah (Zabar) is used

For JARR, Kasrah (Zer) is used.

Example of RAF'A & NASB:



Zaid helped Hamid

In Arabic, verb is written first and then noun. But in English, we mention the noun first and then the verb, as we can see here, **Zaid** ending letter has **Dammah** on it, so it is **RAF'A**, similarly **Hamid** ending letter has **Fathah** on it, so it is **NASB**.

Example of JARR:



In the house

When the *ISM* comes after the preposition, it will be in *JARR* status, as we can see here, *AL BAITI* is written after the preposition *fee*, that's why it is in *JARR* status. And *KASRAH* is used to denote the *JARR* status.

Exercise

Identify the Status of the ISM.

